been made for the government. If the people cannot bind their children and their children's children, for fifty or a hundred years to come, they have no right to bind or a hundred years to come, they have no right to shind their successors for ten years or for one year. A consti-tution may, indeed, provide for the manner of its amend-ment, or contain provisions requiring care and delibera-tion in making that amendment; yet it cannot stipulate that in no manner shall it be amended before a given

Mr. STUART said that at an early day he should take occasion to reply to the remarkable arguments of the sen-ator from Ohio; and, as the senator from Kentucky had been obliged to leave the chamber, he would now move an adjournment, with the understanding that that senator been obliged to read an adjournment, with the understanding mass as adjournment, with the understanding mass should occupy the floor to morrow morning.

The motion was agreed to; and, at quarter past five

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, rose to a question of privilege affecting the privileges of the House.

The SPEAKER stated that, in his opinion, no question of privilege could be entertained until the order of the House should be executed.

Mr. CLINGMAN said it was a matter which he desired.

Mr. CLINGMAN said it was a matter which he desired very much to bring to the consideration of the House for a moment. It grew out of the rules of the House in re-lation to its committees, as to how far their proceedings could be published before the report of the committee

had been made.
The SPEAKER repeated the opinion that it could not be entertained pending the special order for the introduc-tion of bills of which previous notice had been given, and resolutions to which there should be no objection.

The following bills were introduced, read a first and second times by their titles, and referred to appropriate

By Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois: A bill for the relief Slade Colloway.

By Mr. MARSHALL, of Illinois: A bill providing for olding terms of the United States district court at

siro, Illinois. By Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri: A bill to pay to the

by Mr. FILLIES, of MISSOUII: A full to pay to the state of Missouri the amount expended by said State for repelling the invasion of the Osage Indians. Also, a bill to aid in the construction of a railroad from St. Louis to San Francisco, with certain branches thereto, and to secure to the United States the perpetual right to the priority of use of the same for all government transactions. transactions.

By Mr. ANDERSON, of Missouri: A bill for the relief
of John A. H. Shepherd and Walter K. Caldwell, of Pike

ounty, Missouri.

Also, a bill to establish certain post routes in the State

Also, a bill to establish certain post routes in the State of Missouri.

By Mr. CLARK, of Missouri: A bill to continue temperatily certain land offices in the State of Missouri.

By Mr. WOODSON, of Missouri: A bill granting the right of way to the Kansas City, Galveston, and Lake Superior Railroad Company, and a portion of the public lands in the Territory of Kansas to aid in the construction of the Galveston and Lake Superior railroad.

Also, a bill granting the right of way to the Kansas Valley Railroad Company, and a portion of the public lands in the Territory of Kansas, to aid in building the Kansas Valley railroad.

By Mr. CRAIG, of Missouri: A bill granting the right of way to the St. Joseph and Topeka Railroad Company, and a portion of the public lands in the Territory of Kansas to aid in the construction of a railroad from the city of St. Joseph, in the State of Missouri, via Topeka, to the boundary of Kansas, in the direction of Santa Fe, in New Mexico. New Mexico

New Mexico.

Also, a bill to provide for the construction of a marine hospital at the city of St. Joseph, in the State of Missouri.

Also, a bill to amend the existing laws in relation to BLAIR, of Missouri : A bill making an appro-

praction for the improvement of the Mississippi, Missouri, obio, and Arkanasa rivers by contract. By Mr. SINGLETON, of Mississippi: A bill for the re-lief of certain purchasers of land within the limits of the

hoctaw cossion of 1830.

By Mr. GREENWOOD, of Arkansas: A bill to punish by Mr. WARREN, of Arkansas: A bill providing for By Mr. WARREN, of Arkansas: A bill providing for the establishment of an inspector's district at Napoleon,

orkansas.

By Mr. LEACH, of Michigan : A bill for the relief of ettlers in certain Indian reserved lands in the State of

Michigan.

Also, a bill making an appropriation for the construc-tion of a pier and light-house at the mouth of Thunder river, in the State of Michigan.

Also, a bill making appropriations for the improve-ment of the harbor at Mackinaw city, in the State of By Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan: Joint resolution re-

pecting the distribution of certain public documents. Subsequently, on motion of Mr. MORGAN, of New York, the resolution was considered and passed.)

By Mr. HAWKINS, of Florida: A bill for the erection of a marine hespital at Apahechicola, Florida.

By Mr. BEAGAN, of Texas: A bill to provide for the erection of a custom house at Point Isabel, in the collection of a custom house at Point Isabel, in the collection district of Brazos Santiago, in the State of Texas.

By Mr. DAVIS, of Iowa: A bill to establish an additional hard district in the State of Lews.

ional land district in the State of Iowa. Also, a bill for the relief of John R. Nourse. Also, a bill making a grant of land in the State

Also, a bill making a grant of land in the State of a lowa, in alternate sections, to aid in the construction of a nailroad in said State, from McGregor, on the Mississippi river, to the western line of said State.

Also, a bill making a grant of land to aid in building a mailroad in the State of lowa.

By Mr. McKibben, of California: A bill to authorize the President of the United States to contract for the construction of military roads for the transportation of the mails, troops, seamen, munitions of way, army and

mans, troops, seamen, munitions of war, army and navy supplies, and all other government service, from a point on or near the Mississippi river to the Pacific

Also, a bill making an appropriation for the payment of onds and certificates issued by the State of California for the payment of expenses incurred in the suppression of Indian hostilities in that State.

Also, a bill for the relief of S. W. Holladay and

By Mr. STEVENS, of Washington Territory : A bill to extend the provisions of an act entitled "An act to smend an act to establish the territorial government of Oregon," and "An act to establish a territorial government of Minnesota," to the Territory of Washington.

Also, a bill for the construction of a wagon road conmeeting the navigable waters of the Missouri and Colum to the Territory of Wasi

Also, a bill to authorize augmented rates for surveying ic lands in the Territory of Washington. Also, a bill for the relief of Chas. H. Mason

By Mr. PARROTT, of Kansas: A bill to donate por

Also, a bill to aid the Territory of Kansas in the con Also, a bill to aid the Territory of Kanssa in the con-struction of certain railroads, and for other purposes. Also, a bill to amend the act of the 4th of September, 1841, entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption

Also, a bill to amend an act entitled "An act to estab-

Also, a bill to amend an act entitled "An act to establish the offices of surveyor general of New Mexico, Kanses, and Nebraska, to grant donations to actual settlers
therein, and for other purposes."

Also, a bill making an appropriation for the repair of
certain military roads in Kansas Territory.

Also, a bill making appropriations for the erection of a
public prison in Kansas Territory.

By Mr. CRAIG, of Missouri, (in behalf of Mr. Frantsos, the delegate from Nebraska: A bill to complete the
capitol building of Nebraska Territory.

Also, a bill to atthorize the Secretary of War to settle
and adjust the expenses incurred in defending the frontier
settlements of Nebraska against the Indians in 1855.

Also, a bill for the relief of Morroc D. Downs.

Also, a joint resolution authorizing the accounting offi-

Also, a bill for the react of Monroe D. Downs.

Also, a point resolution authorizing the accounting officer of the treasury to adjust the expenses of a board of commissioners appointed under a joint resolution of the territorial assembly of Nebruska to prepare a code of laws for the government of said Territory.

By Mr. FOSPER, of Maine: A joint resolution tendering the Assembly of Nebruska Const.

the thanks of Congress to Capt. Hiram Paulding for coal, fidelity, and patriotism displayed in the arrest of iam Walker and his followers and returning them to

By Mr. DAVIS, of Massachusetts: A bill authorizing Secretary of the Trensury to ascertain and pay the

our poses of a marine hospital for the district of Boston and Charlestown to the credit of the naval hospital

By Mr. TAYLOR, of New York: A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a court for the investigation of claims against the United States.

Also, a bill to regulate and equalize the pay of the large and equalize the large and equ

avy and army.
Also, a bill for the relief of the National Institute for

By Mr. J. COCHRANE, of New York : A bill making an appropriation for strengthening and securing the founda-tion of the United States barge office in the city of New

tion of the United States barge office in the city of New York.

By Mr. BURROUGHS, of New York: A bill granting land to the Niagara Ship Canal of the State of New York. [Mr. BURROUGHS moved to refer the bill to a select committee of nine, to be appointed by the Speaker. Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, moved to lay the bill on the table; which motion was ruled out of order. He then moved to refer it to the Committee of the Whole; which was lost—yeas 57, nays 101. He then moved to refer it to the Committee on Public Lunds; which was lost—yeas 53, nays 92. The motion to refer to a select committee then prevailed, without a division.]

By Mr. PALMER, of New York: A bill to provide for the construction of a marine hospital at Plattaburg, in the State of New York.

Also, a bill for the completion of the breakwater at Plattaburg, New York, and the crection of light-houses thereon.

thereon.

By Mr. CLAWSON, of New Jersey: A bill to extend the provisions of the act entitled "An act in addition to certain acts granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States" to the officers and soldiers of the companies of Captains John Scull and Robert, of the Gloucester county (N. J.) reluntant

center states to the officers and soldiers of the conpanies of Captains John Scull and Robert, of the Gloucester county (N. J.) volunteers.

By Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania: A joint resolution declaratory of the pension acts granting pensions to
widows for the revolutionary services of their husbands.

By the same: A bill for the relief of John Hastings,
collector of the port of Pittsburg.

By Mr. BOWIE, of Maryland: A bill to improve the
harbor at Annapolis, in the State of Maryland.

Also, a bill further to define and prescribe the duties of
the consuls of the United States in foreign ports.

By Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania: A bill to
provide for the admission of Kansass into the Union.

[This bill provides for an extra session of the State
legislature at Lecompton within twenty days after its passage, for the purpose of dividing the State into districts
for the election of delegates to a convention, to which
the Lecompton constitution shall be submitted for amendments, the amendments to be subsequently submitted to ments, the amendments to be subsequently submitted to the people for adoption or rejection.]

Mr. MONTGOMERY moved that the bill be referred to

the select committee of fifteen; pending which,
Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, moved that it be referred
to the Committee on Territories; which motion was not agreed to-yeas 94, navs 105-as follows :

agreed to—yeas 94, nays 105—as follows:

YEAS—Mosars Abl, Anderson, Akins, Avery, Barkadale, Bishop, Booock, Rowie, Brauch, Bryan, Burnett, Burns, Coskie, Clark of Masouri, Clay, Chegan, Cobb, John Cosbrane of New York, Corning, Crayford, Curry, Dewdell, I dumedson, Elliott, Eastis, Faulkner, Floronce, Garnett, Gartrell, Gillas, Greenwood, Gregg, Hatch, Hawkins, Hill, Hopkins, Houston, Hughes, Hayler, Jackson, Jenkin, Jewett, Jones of Tennessee, J. Glancy Jones and Owen Jones of Pennsylvania, Kunkel of Maryland, Lamar, Landy, Leidey, Letcher, Macky, Meyace, Mason, Maynard, Millaon, Moore, Nibleck, Teyton, Phelps, Phillips, Powell, Quitman, Reedy, Reagan, Beiliy, Reand, Ruffly, Rossell, Sanddige, Savage, Scales, Seward, Shaw of North Carolina, Shorter, Singleton, Smill of Tennessee, Stallworth, Stephens, Stovenson, Stewart of Maryland, Talloot, Taylor of New York, Taylor of Louisiana, Trippe, Ward, Warren, Wakkins, White, Woodson, Wortendyke, Wright of Georgia, and Wright of Tennessee—94.

bed, Taylor of New York, Taylor of Louisiana, Trippe, Ward, Warren, Waktins, White, Woodson, Wortendyke, Wright of Georgia, and Wright of Tennesace—94.

NAYS—Mewars. Abbott, Adrain, Andrews, Bennett, Billinghurst, Bingham, Blair, Bliss, Benyton, Boffinton, Barlingame, Burroughs, Cumpbell, Case, Chaffee, Chaptan, Chark of Connecticut, Clark of New York, Chawson, Cockerli, Colfax, Comins, Corole, Cox, Cragin, Gartis, Duried, Bavis of Maryland, Bavis of Indiana, Bavis of Massachusetts, Duries of low, Dawer, Bean, Bewart, Dick, Dodd, Durfee, Foley, Foster, Guldings, Gilman, Gilmer, Geoch, Geodwin, Granger, Groosbeck, Grow, Hall of Oho, Hall of Massachusetts, Harlan, Hoard, Horton, Howard, Kellegg, Kelsey, Kilgore, Knapp, Knukel of Fennsylvania, Lawrence, Loach, Leiter, Loveley, McKibblo, Marshall of Kentucky, Marshall of Rudios, Matteson, Montgomery, Morgan, Morrill, Morris of Pennsylvania, Morris of Illinois, Matteson, Montgomery, Morgan, Morrill, Morris of Roberts, Royce, Shaw of Illinois, Perinan of Ohio, Sherman of New York, South of Blinois, Spinner, Stanton, Stewart of Pennsylvania, Tappan, Thayer, Thompson, Tompkins, Underwood, Wade, Walhridge, Walhridge, Waldron, Walhon, Washburne of Wavonsin, Washburne of Blinois, and Washburne Masine—105.

AISEAT OR NOT VOTING—Mossrz, Arnoid, Bonham, Royce, Carutors, Clemens, C. B. Cochrane of New York, Pavidson, Invis of Massishippi, Bimmick, Pelic, English, Farsworth, Penten, Goods, Harris of Maryland, Harris of Hilliosis, Haskin, Hickman, Keitt, Kelly, Miles, Miller, Morae of New York, Pavidson, Juvis of Maryland, Harris of Hilliosis, Haskin, Hickman, Keitt, Kelly, Miles, Miller, Morae of New York, Pavidson, Juvis of Maryland, Harris of Hilliosis, Haskin, Hickman, Keitt, Kelly, Miles, Miller, Morae of New York, Pavidson, Juvis of Maryland, Harris of Hilliosis, Haskin, Hickman, Keitt, Kelly, Miles, Miller, Morae of New York, Pavidson, Juvis of Maryland, Harris of Hilliosis, Haskin, Hickman, Keitt, Kelly, Miles, Miller, Morae of New York, Pavidson, Juvis of Maryland, Har

The bill was then referred to the select committee By Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania; A bill for the elief of John Hastings, collector of the port of Pittsburg, By Mr. BOWIE, of Maryland: A bill for the improve-

ment of the harbor at Annapolis, Maryland,
By Mr. STEWART, of Maryland, by unanimous consent, from the Committee on Patents: A bill to amend
the several acts now in force in relation to the Patent RESOLUTIONS.

otion of Mr. CLARKE, of Missouri, It wa Memberd, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a mail rout from the town of Fayette, in Howard county, Missouri, is Bunkers hill, to Storgeon, in Boone county, Missouri, and that they report by

On motion of Mr. WOODSON, of Missouri, it was On motion of Mr. WOUDSOA, of Missouri, it was Resolved, that the Speaker of this House be, and he is hereby, directed to adjust and settle the accounts of the Hon. John G. Miller, deceased, late a member of this House in the Thirty-fourth Congress from the State of Missouri, under the previsions of the compensation act passed at the first assession of said Congress, and upon the same terms as the accounts of other members of the said Congress were settled, estimating his salary from the 3d day of March, 1888, (when said Congress commenced, to the 1th of May, 1886, (the day of said Miller's decease,) and deducting from said salary any arrears heretoften and the said Congress, and that the remainder be paid to his legal representatives.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, it was On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Himois, it was Reofred. That the Secretary of the Interior be directed to comminicate to the House the amount of band certified to the State of love for the purpose of building a railread efform the city of Indoque to a point on the Missouri river near Steak city, with a branch from the most of the Tete des Meris to the meanest point on the said road, to be completed as soon as the main road is completed to that point," whether he said branch has been completed, and if not, whether he said treath has certified to the said state any lands for building the main line of the said road, beyond the point of intersection of the said branch from the mouth of the Tete des Meris.

On motion of Mr. MARSHALL, of Illinois, it was Resolved. That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Reads be instructed to inquire into the propriety of establishing a postroute from sketched by Dr. Mackay, its editor: Galconda, Pope county, to Rabigh, in Salina county, Illinois, and that they be directed to report by bill or otherwise.

Washington, the official and politica

On motion of Mr. WOODSON, of Missouri, a resolu-On motion of Mr. WOODSON, of Missouri, a resolu-tion was adopted instructing the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads to inquire into the expediency of establishing certain post routes in Missouri.

On motion of Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, a resolution was also adopted instructing the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads to inquire into the expediency of examilating certain post routes.

establishing certain post routes On motion of Mr. PHELPS, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary of War is hereby requested to communicate to the House a copy of the report of the survey of the southern boundary line of the Territory of Kansas and the man secompanying the same, also the report of Lieut. Col. Johnston of the practical bility of the country explored by him last summer for a railroad, and that he also communicate to this House a copy of the report and of the map of the survey of the Creek Indian boundary line made by Capis. Sitgreaves and Woodruff. On motion of Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to report by bill or otherwise providing for the erection of suitable fortifications at the mouth of the Brazos river, San Luis Pass, and Passe

On motion of Mr. HAWKINS, of Florida, it was Resolves, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to uire into the propriety of increasing the salary of the judge of orthern district of Fiorida, and that they report thereupon by bi

On motion of the same, it was

R-solved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed inquire as to the propriety and necessity of fortifying the mouth the river St. John's and the interest of Tampa and Apalachicula, the State of Florida, and that they report thereupon by bill or othe On motion of Mr. POTTER, of Wisconsin, it was

On motion of Mr. POTTER, of Wisconsin, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby,
requested to transmit to this House a report in detail of the disbursements made by the engineer officer in charge and the inspector of
light-houses, in district No. 11, in the Northwestern lakes; stating
how many, and at what points, lights have been exhibited during the
season of 1857; also, what new works have been exhibited during the
season of 1857; also, what new works have been commenced and
what completed, the repairs made and at what points, and the amount
expended at each point, also, the cost for material and subsidence,
the amount required to complete the work at each point, also, the cost for material and subsidence,
work is unfinished; also, how many and what vessels, steamboats,
tags, or other water craft, have bean chartered, purchased, or employed for the light-house service in the 10th and 11th districts, and
the tomage of and the nature of the service performed, and the cost
of each of each yessels, boats, or other water craft so chariered, purchaned, or employed; also, the cost of repairs of said vessels, boats,
do, and the cost of running the same up to the close of navigation of
the year 1857, also, the amount in detail of any outstanding claims
against the department for the use of any of said vessels, boats,
tigs,
dec, or or, any work or labor performed, or materials turnished, in
any contract made and entered into on behalf of the board, in district
No. 11, and also the names of the claimants.

On motion of Mr. SCOTT, of California, it was Resolved, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby, re-nested bournels to this Home, as seen as practicable, if not incom-stable with the public interest, all indomnation that may be on file in he State Department relative to the explorations of the Amoor river.

Also, on motion of the same, it was Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce is hereby instructe inquire into the expediency of making on appropriation for the pre-sented and preservation of the harborn of San Pege and San Pere, in California, and report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. LANE, of Oregon, a resolution was

On motion of Mr. COMINS, of Massachusetts, it was On motion of Mr. CUMINS, of Massachusetts, it bear Rasiolest, that the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to communicate to the House of Representatives the number of vessels the names of which have been changed under the set of March 6th, 1836, entitled "An act authoring the Secretary of the Treasury to change the names of vessels in ortain cases." also, by whom such vessels were owned at the time of the change of the name, and how many of such vessels have been lost or foundered at sea, and, also, the reason assigned for cleaning the name of the late. United States mail steam ship George Law to that of Central America.

On motion of Mr. SEARING, of New York, it was Resolved. That the Committee on Commerce be, and are hereby, in structed to inquire total the expediency of erecting a custom-house and post office in the village of Sag Harbor, New York, and report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. SPINNER, of New York, a preamble and resolution was adopted, calling upon the Postmaster General for information in regard to the emoluments of postmasters. The resolution is as follows:

Received. That the Pretmaster General be directed to furnish the color of Representatives with a statement showing the annolated for box rents at the principal post offices for the year one 30th, 1857, and that he be also directed to inform the Hz presentatives whether the respective amounts set opposite the postmasters in the Rennial Register include all emolomes nied by said postmasters, or whether said amounts exhib mponeation alone, exchange of emoloments.

On motion of Mr. HOARD, of New York, It was Resolved. That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to in quire that the propriety of providing, by law for the election of pos-masters by the legal voters doing business at the several post-office in the United States.

On motion of Mr. PALMER, of New York, it was Resolved, That the Committee on Private Land Claims inquire intended the expediency of granting to Job Stafford, of the State of New York who was a poblice of the war of 1812, one hundred and sixty acres o land in consideration of his having best engaged in an action will the enemy and totally disabled by a cannon ball from a British bery can book at the mount of the resolution of the resolution of the state of Message of the state of Message of the state of the state

On motion of Mr. CLAWSON, of New Jersey, it was Resolved. That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to in pure into the expediency of constructing a building for a post office and contom-house at Camden, New Jersey.

On motion of Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, the On motion of Mr. ELORENCE, of Pennsylvania, the following preamble and resolution was adopted:

Whereas the commissioners appointed by the governor of the Commenwealth of Pennsylvania to investigate the condition and affairs of the Bank of Pennsylvania to investigate the condition and affairs of the Bank of Pennsylvania, in the city of Fhiladelphia, in their report recently made referring to certain expenditures, have stotal that to one of these accounts \$55,000 is charged, which was given as a compensation to one individual for services rendered to effect, and remore the banking is one to the government for a post office, and remore having connected this transaction with persons holing high official position under the general government, it becomes important to ascertain the truit thereof; Therefore, be at Resolved, That a committee of five its appointed to investigate the matter, with power to send for persons and papers, and leave to report at any time.

On motion of Mr. STEWART, of Maryland, it was

On motion of Mr. STEWART, of Maryland, it was

Resolved. That the Committee on Public Lands inquire into the just so of extending the provisions of the bounty laws to the gallaint ear ors of a tender with 18 men from the British ship of war. "Danntless in the war of 1812, in the waters of Choptank river, with power to re-ort by bill or otherwise."

THE FINAL ADJOURNMENT. On motion of Mr. COVODE, of Pennsylvania, the fol

wing joint resolution was adopted: Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives declare their respective houses adjointed sine die on the first Monday of June naxt

The SPEAKER laid before the House a memorial from the members and officers of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah. The memorialists set forth that at the last session of Congress they had sent a memorial to the President of the United States, stating their grievances, to which no response had been made. They complain that the President had appointed territorial officers repugnant to the people, and had sent them there backed by an army to enforce obedience to their authority, and that all communication between that Territory and the

government has been cut off.

They ask Congress to reconsider the course already taken, to respect their constitutional rights, withdraw the troops, and give them a voice in the selection of the release to the respect to the respec ken, to respect their constitutional rights, withdraw the troops, and give them a yoloc in the selection of their rulers. In 1856 they had adopted a republican form of government, and asked to be admitted into the Union, but the prejudices against them were so strong that their delegate could find no member willing to present and advocate their petition. They contend that there is no insurrection to quell, and charge that the United States troops had said from the time they left the Missouri river that they were going to destroy the liberties of their people. They had threatened to take their lives and to sport with their wives and daughters. They again repeated that all they wanted was their constitutional rights. They had a great many enemies, but if they had their deserts they would be "pulling hemp by the neck." Withdraw the troops, give them their constitutional rights, and they were at home.

Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, moved that the memeria

be laid on the table; pending which,
Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, moved that the House adjourn; which motion was agreed to.
And then, at five minutes of four o'clock, p. m., the

By Mr. PHILLUS: The memoria' of the Board of Trade of Philadel-phia for a lius of ocean mail steamers, between Philadelphia and Sa-vananh, and the West Index and Brazil. Also, the petition of the citizens of Philadelphia to same object: referred to the Committee on the Fost Office and Fost Roads. Also, the memorial of Dr. Robert K-Smith for confirmation of filte to certain land in New Orleans, &c. referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

LOCAL NEWS.

DR. MACKAY'S ACCOUNT OF WASHINGTON. In the London Illustrated News of February 27, which ached this city yesterday, we find this metropolis thu

Washington, the official and political capital of the Uni

ted States, is beautifully situated on the Potomac, a wide but not deep river, at a distance of upwards of 250 miles from the occan. It is 226 miles from New York, 136 from Philadelphia, and 40 from Baltimore; and contain a population of upwards of 60,000 souls, of whom 8,000 are free blacks and 2,000 glaves. The city is laid out into wide streets and avenues-wider than Portland place in London, or Sackville street in Dublin. The avenues, as the principal thoroughfares are called, radiate from the Capitol, or palace of the legislature, as their centre; and are named after the fifteen original States of the fed-eration Pennsylvania avenue, leading discrete are named after the fifteen original States of the fed-eration—Pennsylvania avenue, leading direct from the Capitol to the White House, or mansion of the Presi-dent, is about a mile in length, and of a noble width, but contains few buildings of a magnitude commensu-rate with its own stately proportions. The houses on each side are for the most part of third-rate size and each side are for the most part of third-rate size and construction, and, in consequence of the spacious-ness of the roadway, look even meaner and smaller than they are. Washington, with a somewhat unsavory addition, which it would offend politic cars to repeat, was called by a late celebrated senator the "city of magnificent distances," and well justifies the title. On every side the distances stretch out in apparently interminable lines, suggesting to the stranger who walks through the city at night, when the gas lamps show their fairy radiance at long intervals, a population of at least a million of souls. But at daylight this illusion vanishes. The marks of coord intertion and noble design are everywhere. of souls. But at daylight this illusion vanishes. The marks of good intention and noble design are everywhere apparent; but those of fulfilment are nowhere to be found. All is incheate, straggling, confused, heterogeneous, and incomplete. In the same street are to be found a splendid marble edifice of a magnitude such as would make it the ornament of any capital in the world; while opposite, and on each side of, it are low brick houses, crazy wooden sheds, and filthy pigstics, suggestive of the Milesian element in the population: such a street is F street, in which the Patent Office is situated; and such streets are H and I streets, where many of is I street, in which the Patent Office is situated; and such streets are H and I streets, where many of the diplomatic corps and the fashion of Washington have taken up their residence. And here it may be mentioned that the founders of the city seem that the founders of the city seems that t be mentioned that the founders of the city seem to have exhausted their inventive ingenuity when they named the principal streets after the States of the Union. Having taxed their imagination to this extent, or having no imagination at all, they resorted to the letters of the alphabet as a mode of nomenclature. When they had exhausted these—an easy matter in a growing city—they brought arithmetic to the rescue of their poverty, as was done in New York, Philadelphia, and other elties. Thus, in receiving cards and returning visits, the stranger may not unfrequently find that he has been called upon by Mr. Jones, of No. 22 Nincty-ninth street; or must visit Mr. Brown, at No. 3 Third street; or Mr. Smith, at No. 22 Twenty-second street. The system has its advantages, no doubt, but is somewhat stiff and mathematical, and ignores a very cheap but very effective mode ematical, and ignores a very cheap but very effective of rendering honor to the great men of the country, or dead—the giving of their names to the public thor-oughfares. If Washington gave his name to the city, why should not the names of other great men be given to its streets!

Besides its noble Capitol, with its towering dome Washington possesses many elegant public buildings, such as the White House, or Executive Mansion, the Treasury Buildings, the Patent Office, and the Post Office. Were these edifices, which are mostly of white marble, concen-

including cost of paper, binding, edgraving, lithographing, and electro-typing ordered by the Thirty third Congress, and also the aggregate great artery of Pennsylvania avenue, instead of being concluding passages subdued all who sat breathlessly trated, as they might and ought to have been, in the great artery of Pennsylvania avenue, instead of being scattered over various portions of the city, Washington might have possessed at least one street to rival or surpass the Rue de Rivoli in Paris. But the opportunity has been lost, and can never again recur. Still, it is impossible not to believe that Washington will yet become the most splendid city on this continent. It has all the elements of beauty as well as of greatness, both in itself and in its immediate environs; and when it becomes as populous as New York, which it is likely to be in less than fifty years, the inferior buildings that ine its spacious streets years, the inferior buildings that line its spacious streets will disappear, and its "magnificent distances" will be adorned with an architecture worthy of the capital of fifty, or p-thaps of a hundred, young and vigorous re-

publics.

The site of Washington was chosen by George Washington himself, who laid the corner-stone of the Capitol on the 18th of September, 1793. At that time, and for some years afterwards, the sittings of the legislature were held in independence Hall, Philadelphia. The city stands in the District of Columbia, in territory ceded city stands in the District of Columbia, in territory ceded for the purpose by the Commonwealth of Virginia and Maryland, and covers an area of sixty square miles. Originally its measure was one hundred square miles; but, in 1846, forty square miles were restored to the Commonwealth. The design, as well as the location of the city, is due to the genius of General Washington, under whose directions the plans were executed by Major I. Enfant. The limits extend from northwest to southeast about four miles and a half, and from east to southwest about two miles and a half. The circumference of the city is fourfeen miles, and the aggregate length of the streets is computed at 199 miles, and of the avenues sixty-live miles; and the average width is from seventy to one hundred and ten feet.

ty-five miles; and the average width is from seventy to one hundred and ten feet.

The original Capitol was so much damaged by the British invading force in the unfortunate war of 1814, that in the following year it was found necessary to reconstruct it. In 1828 it was entirely repaired; and in 1831, being found insufficient for the increasing business of the nation, it was determined to add two wings to it, which are at the present time in process of construction. The Capitologostains the halls or chambers of the Senate and the House of Representatives—the former numbers 64, and the latter about 250 members. It also contains the hall of the Supreme Court, where nine judges, robed, but not bewigged—and the only functionaries, except those of the army and navy, who wear an official costume—sit to administer justice, and to control and regulate the whole action of the government in a manuer quite unknown to the constitution of Great Britain. The Capitol is built of pure white marble, which gleams in the sunshine of this beautiful climate in a manner trying to

Capitol is built of pure white marble, which gleams in the sunshine of this beautiful climate in a manner trying to the eyes of any Englishman accustomed to the murky sombreness of the public monuments of London.

The White House, or Tresident's mansion, is of free-stone, painted white in imitation of marble. It is a plain but elegant building, befitting the unprotending dignity of the popular Chief Magistrate of a country where government is minimized, and where the trappings and para phernalia of State and office are unknown and uncongenial. Here the President—a man who possesses, during his term of effice, a far greater amount of power and pararousage than the sovereign of any State in Europe, except the Emperors of France, Russia, and Austria—transacts, without any unnecessary forms, and with no formality or ceremony at all, the business of his great and growing dominion. Here he receives, at stated days and periods, laminion. Here he receives, at stated days and periods, la-dies or gentlemen who choose to call upon him, either for business or pleasure, or from mere curiosity. Here he shakes hands with the courtly and urbane ambassador of European hands with the courtly and urbane annoassator of European powers, or with the veriest "rowdy" from New York, and "plug-ugly" from Baltimore, who either have, or fancy they have, business with him; and that, too, without the necessity of a personal introduction. There is no man in the United States who has such a quantity of hand-shaking to get through as the President. Throughout the whole country everybody shakes hands with everybody else, though the ladies are far more chary of the privilege than the ruder sex. If the gentlemen would but shake hands less, and the ladies would shake heads a little more, America would be perfectly delightful to the man of many friends and acquaintances. Perhaps the President, if not a happier, would be a better satisfied,

President, if not a happier, would be a better satisfied, Chief Magistrate.

Washington has no trade or commerce of its own, and is deserted for nearly half the year. It therefore presents a greater number of the characteristics of a fashionable watering place than of a capital city. But, as the country increases in wealth and population, Washington will increase with it, and will gradually lose the provincial appearance which it now presents, and assume the completeness to which its position as the seat of the legislature and of all the departments of government entitle it. Never was there a place in which office-hunters and place-seekers more assiduously congregate. The ante-chambers of the President are daily thronged with selicitants—with men who think they belped to make the President, and who are conseare daily thronged with solicitants—with men who think they helped to make the President, and who are consequently of opinion that the President should help to make them. I thought, when presented to Mr. Buchanan, that he seemed relieved to find that I was an Englishman, and had nothing to ask him for—no little place for self, or consin, or friend, or son, for which to beg his all-powerful patronage. "Gentlemen," he said, when the crowd was ushered pell-mell into his presence, without the interaction of any stick good or silvery in waiting the intervention of any stick (gold or silver) in waiting
"I must take you by the miller's rule—first come firs served. Have the goodness to state your business as shortly as possible, as I have much to do and little time to do it in. And so the crowd passed up, each man shaking hands with the Chief Magistrate, and receiving a polite, and in many instances a cordial reception. Whether they received anything else, at that or at any future time, or whether they still linger on, feeding upon topes deferred, which make the heart sick, is best known to themselves; but I saw enough to convince me that it is not an easy thing to be a popular President.

Hon. Mr. EVERETT'S LECTURE. - The saloon of the audience comprising numbers of senators, representatives, government officers, and others of the elite and fashion able of the city. The number of ladies in attendance was unusually large. Altogether, the audience was probably one of the most appreciative that has been called together at the Institute this season. The Marine Band was stationed in the gallery and engaged the attention of the audience while they were awaiting the lecturer's arrival by discoursing some tolerable music, which sounded hardly tolerable, however, in the lecture-room.

The sounds, especially those of the bass instruments, fell on the ear with a deafening crash, jarring the very brain, and causing the senses to stagger oppressed be neath the accumulated weight of multitudinous noises. To one accustomed to living in the vicinity of a machine shop, this music was no doubt appreciable. We cannot, however, but regard this feature as in bad taste, especially when it is remembered that the subject of the ecture was "Charity." What affinity there is between a military band and charity we cannot imagine, unless it is, that it may remind the listener of the sobs and groans of soldiers' widows, and the wails of their orphaned children.

Mr Everett was accompanied on the stand by Hon Lewis Cass, Hon. Jacob Thompson, and Hon. Mayor Magruder. Before the lecturer commenced, Mr. Magruder requested that no report of the lecture be published, and we therefore forbear more than a general notice.

The lecture was richly interspersed with anecdotes and eloquent appeals to the sympathies of his hearers. Among the latter was one especially beautiful in behalf of the poor girl who, forced by extreme penury to sell all the cherished relics of a by-gone happiness, is thrown upon the most terrible temptations, to which, after becoming weary of resistance, her necessities at length compel her to give way, when she sinks at once into the vortex of present and eternal ruin. present and eternal ruin,

The gem of the discourse in point of classical finish was the description of the view from the hill of Our Lady of Fouvieres overlooking the populous city of Lyons. The power of language to present a picture to the eye cannot go farther than Mr. Everett has carried it in this instance. Under the spell of his voice, we seemed to be placed bodily upon the brow of the precipice and to

dacity, was very adroitly and forcibly turned to urge upon every one the high duty of contributing to the sup-Goldsmith, and now touching their hearts with the side you !"

concluding passages subdued all who sat breathlessly straining to catch every syllable that fell from the speak-

follies of the rich in America, have found in Mr. Everett as scathing a satirist as they have heretofore encountered

nd move in procession to St. Patrick's church, where high mass will be celebrated. At three o'clock the prowill sit down to dinner at the Assembly Rooms. This will of course be a temperance repast.

not can celebrate the day by washing down with coffee a most splendid dinner. The bill of fare, as printed, shows a most liberal provision of everything longed-for or de-aired on such occasions; and General Shields, Speaker Orr, and other distinguished guests, will be present, and, of course, will be toasted, and expected to respond. from the extent of the preparations, it will doubtless be memorable celebration, and highly creditable to all concerned.

We are indebted to the managers of each of the above entioned associations for invitations to participate in their festivities.

DARING ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY .- We learn that yesterlay, soon after the Turkish officers and their party had at down to dinner, at Willards' Hotel, a servant sent to one of their bed-rooms with a cot found a chair placed against the door inside. Pushing the door open, the servant entered the room, and saw a strange man making his exit. A large double trunk was open, and the contents of one-half of it were strewed around on the floor. nstantly suspecting that all was not right, the servant gave the alarm, but the thief made his escape, unseen by he vigilant officer always on duty below stairs.

The regue gained no booty before he was discovered, at in the other undisturbed half of the trunk were the ewelled decorations of honor of the Pacha, and two ousand dollars in gold. It is thought that the woulde thief came on from New York expressly to steal these valuables, and was profiting by the first opportunity. We trust that the Pacha will not form an unfaverable opinion of our national character from this dar-ing attempt to rob him, and from the almost equally ensurable annoyances to which he has been subjected by hose who have so pertinaciously "lionized" him.

THE FUNERAL OF YOUNG MALLORY is thus touchingly

bronicled in the columns of a cotemporary: A crowd of distinguished persons assembled on Satur-lay morning in the parlors of the National to receive one of the lessons which Providence is always giving us of the of the lessons which Providence is always giving us of the vanity of earthly distinction in the presence of death. Francis Moreno Mallory, son of the senator from Florida, a beautiful and intelligent boy of eleven years, was to be buried with the rites of the Catholic Church. Descended by his mother from one of the old Spanish Catholic families of Florida, he had been baptized in that community, and, as the officiating priest declared, appeared 'never to have defited his baptismal innocence with a single mortal sin.' God had 'smatched' this flower quickly, as it were with a hasty hand, before its brilliant purity could be clouded and defaced. Those who were near this interesting child on his death-bed tell, indeed, touching aneedotes of his resignation, piety, and gratifude. In the language quoted on the occasion from the inspired Volume—

"A a mother life is old are.

" A spotless life is old age.

He was taken away lest wickedness should after his under standing or deceit begule his soul.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS, Rear Admiral Mohamm acha, Hassam Bey, Suliman Bey, and Sadik Effendi, of the Turkish navy, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, and took rooms at Willards' Hotel, over the roof of which the Ottoman flag was hoisted. They are accompanied by J. Horsford Smith, esq., Turkish consul at New York; Mr. Oscanyan, their interpreter; and a comnittee of the New York municipal government, consisting of Alderman Boole, Common-councilmen Vantine and Cross, and Sergeant-at-Arms Green.

The Turkish officers, we learn, will to-morrow wait ipon the Secretary of State, to whom Mohammed Pacha prings an official letter of introduction. It is understood that the party are on a visit of inspection and examination to our navy-yards, cannon foundries, arsenals, and orivate ship-yards.

SHILLINGTON, who is a most attentive purveyor for the terary appetite of the metropolis, had yesterday the magnificently illustrated, double number of the London Illustrated News, with other English papers received by the last steamer. He has also the latest American weekly newspapers and periodicals, with new books, choice stationery, and other desirable articles, at the corner of Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania av-

ONE CHANCE MORE. -- At the request of several gentleen and ladies who wished to attend Mr. Everett's leeture last evening, the sale of statuary at Crouch's Hall has been postponed until to-night, when the choice works of art which remain will be disposed of at prices less than their cost in Europe. To day they will be on exhibition and for sale to private purchasers, and we recommend art lovers not to permit this opportunity to pass away without profiting by it.

COURT OF CLAIMS YISTERDAY. - Mr. Blair resumed and concluded the argument for the United States in the case of Lydia R. Shreve.

Mr. Rockwell commenced the closing argument for the petitioner, and without concluding the court adjourned until to-day 12 o'clock.

THE GREAT GUN TRICK, at the theatre last night, de-

lighted the large audience beyond measure. The programme for to-night is an attractive one. GOVERNOR DENVER, OF KANSAS. -- We are pleased and gratified to learn, from private as well as public sources, that this distinguished patriot and sterling democrat is giving almost complete and universal satisfaction to all classes in our neighboring Territory of Kansas. Our cit-izens had the pleasure of meeting Governor Denver during

last autumn on business at this place, at which time he completed a highly important treaty with the Pawnee The thanks of the whole country, and especially of southern Nebraska, are due this honorable gentleman for the efficiency which crowned with success his highly important mission, and it is with no ordinary feeling re him of our continued good-will and bes

-Nebraska News.

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S BALL-ROOM COUP D'ETAT. - The Paris correspondent of the North American writes under date of February 18th " A funny instance of the length to which etiquette is

carried in the Emperor's purcease court was exhibited at the Tuilleries ball on Sunday last. Prince Christian of Denmark was there, and it was thought desirable to acbehold below us the great city with its medieval cath drail and the two rivers—the Rhone and the Saone—running between its ranges of tall houses, while afar off we saw the purple wavy outline of the Jura in one direction and in another the great peaks of the Alps of Savoy with the iey summit of Mout Blanc.

The argument against the giving of casual alms, illustrated by so many droll and curious examples of mental traded by so many droll and traded by so many droll and curious examples of mental traded nius. He resolved not to sit himself, and ordered away his stool from the side of the Empress, and invited the Prince to stand beside him! The incident almost reminds port of systematic charities. Then reason resigned its place to pathos, and this quality, now moistening the eyes of the immense auditory with the affecting poetry of 'My dear friend, that is impossible; but I'll lie down be-

A NOVEL ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN A PARDON.—The old adage that "truth is stranger than fiction" is becoming more palpable every day. A singular illustration of this preer's lips.

In making this cursory notice of an address which is destined to pass hereafter into the permanent literature of the country, we cannot resist expressing our lively satisfaction that the hollowness of fashionable life, and the follies of the rich in America. in Champaign county, by some means or other obtained possession of a kulfe, and with it determined to obtain as scathing a satirist as they have heretofore encountered in Great Britain in Thackerny.

Sr. Parmer's Dar.—The Catholic Beneficial Total Abstinence Society will meet this morning at 9 o'clock, and move in procession to a kine; and liberty. When one of the guard, named his accustomed visit, profiting by the absence of others, he knocked him down, tied his arms, and fastened his cell door with a stick of timber. When this fact became known, and efforts were made to obtain the procession to St. Patrick's church, where release of the unfortunate guardsman, the wretch refused high mass will be celebrated. At three o'clock the pro-cession will be re-formed, and march through the princi-pal streets, and at six o'clock the society and its guests should be acceded to. In order to prevent surprise, he constantly kept the body of his prisoner between himself and the aperture in his cell door, so that a shot fired from the outside would first take effect on Crabbe. In this Another dinner, gotten up by subscriptions among the outside would first take effect on Crabbe. In this trishmen and the friends of Ireland, will be served up, in the old-fashioned way, in Munder's large saloon, where using it an effort was made to accomplish the release of the old-fashioned way, in Munder's large saloon, where those who like good wine can have it, and those who do not can celebrate the day by washing down with coffee a door in larger vessels than usual, and when the door was opened for its admission a crowbar was inserted, and Crabbe was entreated to fight for his life. He accordingly sprang to the opening of the door, and at length drag-ged himself through, but not before he was stabled by the convict nine times, seven times in the back and twice on the arms. When the poor victim was dragged out, the convict barred the door again and refused to yield. Subsequently the villain was shot by the warden, receiving a mortal wound. Before expiring, he confessed that "he had put five men in the same fix he was himself." He had formerly been an inmate of the penitentiary under the name of J. W. Hall. It was not expected that Crabbe would survive.

RABBOADS OF THE UNITED STATES. It is a happy con-Rahbadds of the Circumstances and influences that attend the march of progress and civilization, that railroads and locomotion by steam should have been invented, and hence have rapidly become an element of unexampled power, just at the time that our republic is rising to the eminence of one of the greatest nations of the earth. According to the kailroad Record, "the United States has increased in wealth full a thousand millions of dollars by railroads! We do not for a moment doubt the truth of this statement, and will add, that the augmented production of national resources will be more than doubly augmented in the same period for the time to come. Let it be remembered that the Union is annually gaining and settling new States and Territories. These will require railroads to bring the ever cumulative treasures of agriculture to the great cities and ports of the East, whence they will be shipped to the chief nations of Europe. We are rejoiced to perceive also, that in several of the States railroads have of late years paid fair and even good dividends. Thus, in Massachusetts and Connecticut, five to six per cent.—in New York eight per cent.—in Ohio (so far as returns have been received) nine per cent.—while the main arteries of Pennsylvania and New Jersey have also yielded reasonable profits. Look at the rapid multiplication of the iron highways; In 1844 there were but 4,311 miles in the entire country but now there are 24,-195 miles—with about 3,000 miles in addition that are 4.311 miles in the entire country but now there are 24, 195 miles—with about 3,000 miles in addition that are yet unfinished. So that in thirteen years twenty thousand miles have been built! Success, therefore, to the sand miles have been built: Saccess, interceive, to take construction of railroads! For they promise not only to unite us by iron links, as one family, but also to promote agriculture, commerce, manufactures, population, and the rapid circulation, combined with an extensive and general diffusion, of that vital principle of all industry and

There have been four State constitutions formed in this State—one in 1777, one in 1801, one in 1821, and one in 1846. The first two constitutions were not submitted to the people, but were put in force as they came directly from the conventions that framed them. The last two constitutions—the one in 1821 and the one in 1846—were constitutions—the one in 1821 and the one in 1846—were submitted to the people. It is a noticeable fact, and one well worthy of consideration, that in each case where the constitutions were submitted to the people the law which authorized the calling of the conventions to make those constitutions expressly required that when they were formed they should be submitted to the people? The law which authorized the formation of the constitutions of 1777 and 1801 did not require that they should be submitted to the people when formed; hence they were not so submitted.

Now, take the cases of Minnesota and Kansas. The

mitted.

Now, take the cases of Minnesota and Kansas. The enabling act of Minnesota expressly required that the constitution when formed should be submitted to the people. There was no such provision in the Kansas act. And further, when the law was passed by the legislature of State constitution, that law was passed by the iggissature of Kanssa sutherizing the calling of a convention to form a State constitution, that law was vetoed by Gov. Geary, because it did not require the constitution when formed to be submitted to the people. The legislature passed a law, however, over Gov. G.'s veto. Now, here was a clear indication how that law and the Nebraska act were then and extend and construct a pain and distinct intime. indication how that law and the Nebraska act were them understood and construed—a plain and distinct intimation to the "free-State" men that they should be on hand at the election of delegates to that convention. Gov. Walker and Secretary Stanton addressed, expostulated, and pleaded with the "free-State" men to vote and elect "free State" delegates, if possible; but those free-Staters refused to vote, or to have anything to do with that election. What reason have they now to complain that election. What reason have they now to complain of the Lecompton constitution?—Rome (N. Y.) Sentinel.

DISCOVERY OF A ROMAN HISTORIAN. - While classical nd other Roman writers, accident has led to the dis ery of certain fragments of a historian whose name le scarcely known—viz: Gaius Granius Liciniamus. In 1853 Dr. Pertz, of Berlin, well known in the literary world, had occasion to examine some of the Syriac manuscripts brought over in 1847 from the convent of St. Mary, in the desert of Nitria, to the northwest, of Cairo, and no posited in the British Museum. Dr. Pertz, perceiving a palimpsest (a pamphlet from which a former writing has palimpsest (a pamphlet from which a former writing has been effaced, in order to make room for a subsequent one) among the number, examined it more closely, and succeeded in reading a few of the words imperfectly scraped out. Convinced thereby that the palimpsest must contain some historical fragment, he obtained permission to treat it with certain chemical substances with which old and faded writings may be brought to light again. The operation succeeded, but the labor of deciphering was considerable, because in many places the Syriac characters covered and coincided with the lines of the Roman ones. At length, with the aid of bis son, the work was completed, and it has just been published at Berlin. Licinianus wrote before Livy, and appears to have flourished about the time of Julius Caesur. The fragments hitherto published are interesting in so far as they conhitherto published are interesting in so far as they con-firm or explain certain obscure passages of other authors. The palimpsest from which they have been obtained was all written over thrice, so that the difficulty of decipher ing them may easily be conceived.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—On the 23d ultimo a passenger came to Portland by the steamer Anglo Saxon, and took lodgings at one of the city hotels. Next mornand took lodgings at one of the city hotels. Next morning he took the cars for this city in company with a gentleman who had remained at the same house with him over night, with whose countenance he, some how or other, imagined himself familiar. They got into conversation in coming down the Eastern railroad, but nothing transpired to elicit the fact whether or not they had been old acquaintances. When they arrived at the depot, and had attended to their luggage, one of the gentlemen inquired in the hearing of the other for a cab to temen inquired in the hearing of the other for a cut to take him to a certain street in Charlestown. The other said he purposed going to the same street, and the two engaged the same conveyance. On arriving at the street in question it appeared that they both designed to call on the same individual. This strange series of coincidence greatly puzzled both; but their mutual surprise and de-liable serves to recommend that in decree where the control of the greatly puzzled both. but their includes when they found light can be imagined but in a degree when they found that they were brothers, and that they had thus singu-larly met at the house of a third brother. One of them has been in the service of the Pacha of Egypt for twentyty two years, the other has spent sixteen years in the East Indies, while the third has been in this country during nineteen years past. The brothers are natives of Scotland, and have not seen each other for twenty-four years.—Boston Ledger, March 2.

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF VIRGINIA.—We notice that the whole outstanding debt of the State amounts in round numbers to (say) \$27,000,000. The State owns bonds and stocks to the amount of \$30,000,000. The taxable property of the State, at its assessed valuation, amounts to nearly \$600,000,000. The annual revenue, under existing laws, is sufficient to deray the current expenses of the government, to pay the annual interest on the existing debt, and a sinking final sufficient to redeem the principal within thirty-four years, and after the clos of the next fiscal year will leave an nameal surplus of \$1.